

YEAR-END DEMANDS OVERESTIMATED

Call on New York for Gold Not Nearly So Heavy as Had Been Anticipated.

NEW YORK, December 26.—Preparations were in progress last week to meet the heavy obligations incident to the January disbursements, which in New York is estimated to be in the neighborhood of \$255,000,000. The banking week included also the payment on the preceding Saturday of nearly \$25,000,000 on account of Pennsylvania new stock subscription, and on Monday \$12,500,000 for new New York, New Haven and Hartford stock.

There were heavy remittances to foreign markets, and the payment of dividends and interest to holders of American securities, so that it was a question until the middle of the week whether gold shipments to London would not have to be made.

A sharp relapse in exchange rates occurred after the selling of the last steamer which would make deliveries in London in time for New Year.

There was thus revealed a speculative position in the exchange market itself, where the demand incident to the year and remittances had been over-estimated. It was believed that advances from the Bank of France to

DRY GOODS REVIEW

NEW YORK, December 26.—The appreciation in cotton values has still further hardened the values on cotton goods, but in general prices are still below the parity of raw cotton. Trading in first hands is of a very conservative character. The movement of goods on advance orders continues large. Fabrics have been at work on their semi-annual inventories, and during the coming week they will hold their usual clearance.

The retail holiday trade in the metropolitan district has been of a gratifying character, and has released considerable capital which has been tied up in merchandise of this character for two years. It is expected that this feature will make trading in piece goods but better after the holidays.

Staple hosiery for fall has been opened, and some substantial orders have been placed on fleece lined goods, the plain goods being passed over for the time being.

Some lines of cotton underwear have been sold up for fall, making low prices. Cotton yarns hold quite steady, but trading has been of a limited character, spinners finding difficulty in securing a profitable basis for contract deliveries.

WITHOUT SLUMBER 33 YEARS; BUMPS HEAD; IS NOW SLEEPY

Hit By Brick, Michigan Man Is Able to Do Without Rest for All Males, Until Normal.

DETROIT, MICH., December 26.—Henry Stephen, a night watchman, after being hit on the head with a brick, was unable to sleep for thirty-three years. Recently he fell on a slippery sidewalk and bumped his head. Now he wants to sleep all the time.

For thirty-three years Stephen did not feel ordinary bruises and burns. Now he is as easily hurt as an ordinary man. The loss of nearly 100,000 hours of sleep also seems to bear heavily on him now.

Stephen is the only human being on record who could go practically without sleep. At night he worked as watchman and in the days he did odd jobs.

Sales at South Boston.

SOUTH BOSTON, VA., December 26.—Over 10,000,000 pounds of leaf tobacco has been sold on the South Boston market within the past three months, and it may reach the 20,000,000 pound mark this season. The following is a summary of sales for the month of December, and figures for the fall months previous: December, 2,552,094 pounds; amount, \$208,262.26; average, 10.21. August-September, 7,014,455 pounds, \$772,168.75; total, 16,766,579 pounds, \$1,850,430.23, giving a total average of \$10.44 for all leaf, primings for the 1909 crop to date.

New Railway Proposed.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

ROCKINGHAM, N. C., December 26.—A railroad company has just been organized here for the construction of a railroad to connect with the Atlantic Coast Line. The nearest point at which the connection can be made is sixteen miles distant, but a branch may be selected. Gibson and Bennettsville are the points to which the road is most likely to go. It is claimed that sufficient stock has already been subscribed, and the work of construction will begin as soon as the surveys can be made. The route and the location of the proposed road will go by Union to the people of that town will subscribe to a reasonable amount of stock.

Shot by Policeman.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

LYNCHBURG, VA., December 26.—Ernest Wane, a negro youth, was shot last night by Policeman Chennault, when he was making an effort to escape arrest for an ordinance infraction. Several shots struck the boy in the hip, causing painful wounds. The boy is in the City Hospital. Chennault is a recent addition to the police force.

WATER SUPPLY CUT OFF BY SEVERED PIPE LINE

ASHEVILLE, N. C., December 26.—The entire water supply of this city has been cut off since 5 o'clock this morning, as the result of a severed

BALLINGER-PINCHOT BATTLE WILL BE FOUGHT TO A FINISH

Both Are Men of Courage, Pugnacity and Ability.

MANY ISSUES INVOLVED

Prospect Is That History Will Be Made Before Incident Closed.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 26.—The Pinchot-Ballinger controversy has reached a stage where every well-informed person must take more or less interest in it. President Taft and his administration are involved. To say what is at issue in this controversy is in all of its phases, is a very difficult task. Involving politics, personal ambitions, and bureau aspirations, the story is long and somewhat complicated.

During the Roosevelt administration, when the country began to hear a great deal about conservation, Mr. Pinchot had much influence with the President. Mr. Roosevelt credited Pinchot with much of what came to be known as the "Roosevelt conservation policy."

Roosevelt was a very busy man. He did not have time to go into the merits of many things in his name. In a general way he believed that he had been wasting and ought to husband our resources, and he had implicit confidence in Pinchot. Not only that, but he gave Hitchcock, when he was Secretary of the Interior, the understanding that he was with Pinchot. When Mr. Garfield came into the Cabinet it was, as some one remarked at the time, simply another Pinchot in the administration, as they were those personal friends and held similar views.

Mr. Pinchot is Chief of the Forest Service, and practically an autocrat over an area of territory six times as large as North Carolina, and with an appropriation amounting to more than \$1,000,000, the expenditure of which is limited only by general provisions of law, with a splendidly organized press bureau, which gives him a very great influence.

Reasons for Mr. Pinchot's Ambition.

Mr. Pinchot, for various reasons, was anxious to enlarge the control of his bureau over the forest reserves. Western members of Congress characterized his action, in that direction, as having the effect of making Western provinces in their States. It was charged that reserves were created over territory that contained no timber. The attempt on the part of the Forestry Bureau to increase revenues from a class of improvement which ought to be exclusively under State control; for instance, the development of the water power was criticized. As the reserves in the Western States largely cover mountains, where the opportunity of developing water powers occur, the control of the Forest Service affected a large territory in many States.

Other bureaus, notably the Geological Survey, were also interested in their influence. Finally there came from various sources considerable agitation over coal and phosphate lands. In the summer of 1906 more than 60,000,000 acres of land were withdrawn from the public domain on the theory that they contained coal, and it was viciously admitted by the President in December of the same year, in restoring such as actually were not coal lands, that the withdrawal of these lands was on the ground that they served no useful purpose, but entailed very great hardships and loss to entrants, who had gone on agricultural lands with a view of making settlements, or who were preparing to make their final proofs in support of their claims, and were denied the right to do so.

A Proper Classification Followed.

Gradually a system of classification of coal lands was undertaken, and so classified were the lands. Toward the close of the Roosevelt administration, many land withdrawals were made. It is doubted if Roosevelt knew of the actual conditions surrounding these lands. He was so busy in the closing days of his administration, and in view of the fact that he admitted to a member of Congress on December 12, 1907, that he did not know that the so-called coal land withdrawals made in July and later dates withdrew large areas of agricultural lands from agricultural entry and suspended agricultural proofs, that he was prepared to make that some of the withdrawals made at the instance of the bureau, the Forestry Bureau among others, might have been made without the President having full knowledge of the situation, and as to just what was proposed.

Take for instance the phosphate withdrawals in Wyoming, Idaho and Utah. On December 9, 1908, nearly 5,000,000 acres of land were withdrawn from settlement in the States named on the theory that they contained phosphate rock. This was done with a view of additional legislation by Congress, it is said, although there was a law under which phosphate was being acquired. The withdrawals have recently been examined by an agent of the Interior Department, and he has reported that less than 5 per cent of them contained any phosphate, while of the claims of settlers to agricultural land in the district involved, not a single area contained workable deposits of phosphate. It is claimed by those who object to the withdrawals that there is no law providing for such action and no reason for it.

The course of the bureau in this instance is cited to show how ridiculously withdrawals were made without the aid of law, how much expense has been entailed upon the government for examinations, how much inconvenience and delay have caused settlers, and how little, if any, benefit has resulted.

All Sorts of Reserves Created.

Toward the close of Roosevelt's presidency all sorts of reserves were made. For instance, four so-called "Bird Reserves" were created, the area of which is unknown, as indicated in the official report of the Secretary of the Interior. There is no law whatever, it is charged, for the creation of such reserves. The Department of Agriculture, however, urges that there was a law passed several years ago giving the Secretary of Agriculture control over a few small island reserves, and that this was sufficient authority for the establishment of bird reserves within the States.

An illustration of the way in which land withdrawals were made and reserves created, a law for the reservation of lands containing prehistoric ruins on the public domain is cited. Under color of this law on February 24, 1909, 138,000 acres of land containing no prehistoric ruins or anything of interest, were withdrawn from entry by the department at the request of a member of Congress.

Several years ago Congress passed a law extending the homestead laws to agricultural lands within forest re-

serves, which provides that homesteaders desiring to enter upon non-timbered agricultural lands in forest reserves could make application to the Secretary of Agriculture, who examines the land, and, if found non-timbered and agricultural in character, reports to the Secretary of the Interior, and the application of the entryman is allowed.

This law provides that the Secretary of Agriculture may withdraw land within forest reserves for administrative sites; that is for the use of the Forest Service. These lands are withheld from entry, and the department became very busy establishing these.

Withdrawal of Administrative Sites.

Congress had passed a law prohibiting the enlargement or establishment of forest reserves in certain States, but nevertheless these administrative sites were selected and withdrawn from entry, and in the very heart of the Roosevelt region sites were selected and withdrawn to the extent of 20,000 acres. In other words, the President disregarded this act of Congress.

From January 7 to February 27, 1909, 3,674,180 acres of land in various sections of the country were withdrawn from entry without any definite statement as to the purpose of such action. A large portion of these was made under color of the national reclamation law, though when the Director of the Reclamation Service was asked in regard to them, he admitted that they could not be utilized under that law. It developed that they were made for the purpose of controlling public lands, which might be used for the development of water power. A few days after the new administration came in on March 4, 1909, Pinchot sent down to the Secretary of the Interior a list of four hundred sites, and stated that some of these lands were within States where the President had the authority to create or enlarge forest reserves on the recommendation of the Secretary of the Interior, and others in States where Congress had prohibited the creation or enlargement of such reserves.

These proposed withdrawals were called to the attention of the Secretary of the Interior, who desired to know by what authority of law they were to be made, and the Forestry Bureau submitted a brief in support of the claim that they were absolutely prohibited from doing, and, therefore, could withdraw land if he saw fit.

The Secretary of the Interior called attention to the fact that these administrative sites were, if anything, forest reserves, or portions of forest reserves, and that, as Congress had prohibited the increase of forest reserves or the creation of new ones in certain States, there was absolute prohibition against any of the withdrawals proposed. He declined to make them, and the matter was referred to the Attorney-General, who, it is understood, upheld him. At any rate, the withdrawals were not made. About the first of November of last year, the Secretary of the Interior began to protest against some of the withdrawals that had already been made, and were retarding development. In one of the later mountain States all the land bordering a certain stream for a distance of about a mile and a half on either side, and following the sinuosity of the stream for over 150 miles, as nearly as it was possible to go so with the reclamation law, the bureau disclaimed any intention of using these lands for reclamation purposes. A large portion was already in private ownership, while the others were about to be irrigated. Upon some of them mineral development was going on, and all the industries of a thriving community were affected. Not a water-power development was in contemplation along the entire stream and none contemplated at this time.

A Great Furor Started.

After careful investigation of these withdrawals covering, in a majority of cases, lands upon which no water-power development could be had, or was likely to be undertaken, the Secretary of the Interior refused to allow the entry; whereupon a great furor went up from various portions of the country.

Since that time Secretary Ballinger has withdrawn a few acres, which are said to cover all the known power sites on public land in the States. He states frankly that the withdrawals are without authority of law, but that the matter is pressed up to Congress for such action as it deems best to take, if any, in regard to it.

The criticism of Secretary Ballinger began immediately upon his refusal to withdraw land when requested to do so by a subordinate of the other department of the government; and it increased as he restored withdrawn lands, which, as it is claimed by those who are opposed to the withdrawals, were serving no good purpose except to hinder the influence of certain government bureaus.

The controversy was carried to the Alaska coal fields. A special committee was appointed by Congress to investigate the facts and report as to the merits of the case.

The foregoing story states as briefly as possible, without going into details, the Ballinger side of the dispute. President Taft has indicated very plainly that he will support such action as the Secretary of the Interior. There is a prospect that considerable dirt linen will be aired before the incident has closed, as Pinchot and Ballinger are both men of courage, pugnacity and ability.

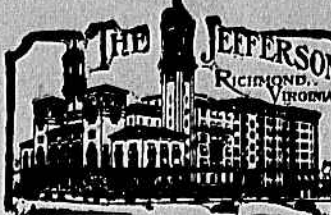
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TAX NOTICE

Office Collector of City Taxes, City Hall, Richmond, Va., Dec. 1, 1909.

Notice to Taxpayers.

THE LAST HALF OF CITY TAXES, REAL ESTATE AND PERSONAL, FOR 1909, IS NOW DUE AND PAYABLE at this office.

EVERY MALE twenty-one years of age, and EVERY person keeping house or doing business in the city, is assessed for personal taxes. Those who have not paid any city taxes during the year will please call and settle, so as to avoid being posted as delinquent. GRADING, PAVING, PIPE AND SEWER CONNECTION BILLS are also due, and will have to be declared delinquent if not paid on or before end of year.

INTEREST PER CENT. will be added to last half if not paid on or before DECEMBER 31ST.

Interest at SIX PER CENT. also attaches to all bills as soon as reported delinquent.

Particular attention is called to the above, as under an ordinance passed by the Council no person can be held avoidance of the penalty.

FRANK W. CUNNINGHAM, Collector of City Taxes.

Summer Resorts.

NATURAL BRIDGE HOTEL

Spend Your Vacation Here

Make your arrangements now. Reasonable rates. You'll have the best time you ever had.

C. H. PAXTON, Natural Bridge, Va.

Steamboats.

OLD DOMINION LINE

FOR NORFOLK AND NEW YORK.

Steamer Brandon and Norfolk, leaving Richmond (foot of Ash St.) 7:00 P. M. Leave Newport News 5:00 A. M. Arrive Norfolk 11:00 A. M. Connecting with mail steamer leaving Norfolk for New York daily except Sunday 7:00 P. M.

Fare: Between Richmond and Norfolk, \$2. Including stateroom berth, meals, 50 cents. Trains via Norfolk and Western Ry. at 3 P. M. and Chesapeake and Ohio Ry. at 5:00 A. M. also connect with New York steamers.

Night line steamers Brandon and Berkeley stop at Gloucester wharf to land passengers and on signal to receive them.

VIRGINIA NAVIGATION COMPANY.—James River by daylight for Norfolk, Old Point, Newport News and all James River landings. Steamer Pocahontas leaves Old Dominion wharf Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7:00 A. M. Fare to Norfolk, \$1.45; second class, \$1.00; meals, 50 cents. Freight received for all landings on James River.

Tickets on sale O. D. S. Co.'s office, 821 E. Main St., or 809 E. Main St. The Jefferson and Murphy's Hotel.

Baltimore Steam Packet Co.

Equipped with wireless telegraphy.

TO BALTIMORE AND THE NORTH VIA NORFOLK AND OLD POINT.

Leave Richmond daily except Sunday via Norfolk and Old Point.

Leave Norfolk daily except Sunday via Baltimore and Old Point.

O. D. S. Co. 7:00 P. M. (one day in Norfolk). Baltimore, Co. 6:30 A. M. (Monday, Wednesday and Friday).

Tickets at all offices. For staterooms apply to H. M. BOYKIN, Agent, 830 East Main Street.

A WONDERFUL OPPORTUNITY

TO VISIT THE COUNTRIES OF

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Offered in the 16,200-mile cruise of the

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Leaving New York, Jan. 22, 1910

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TO AND FROM WASHINGTON AND BEYOND.

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4:35 A. M. Main St. Sta. 7:00 A. M. Byrd St. Sta. 7:15 A. M. Byrd St. Sta. 7:30 A. M. Byrd St. Sta. 7:45 A. M. Byrd St. Sta. 8:00 A. M. Byrd St. Sta. 8:15 A. M. Byrd St. Sta. 8:30 A. M. Byrd St. Sta. 8:45 A. M. Byrd St. Sta. 9:00 A. M. Byrd St. Sta. 9:15 A. M. Byrd St. Sta. 9:30 A. M. Byrd St. Sta. 9:45 A. M. Byrd St. Sta. 10:00 A. M. Byrd St. Sta. 10:15 A. M. Byrd St. Sta. 10:30 A. M. Byrd St. Sta. 10:45 A. M. Byrd St. Sta. 11:00 A. M. Byrd St. Sta. 11:15 A. M. Byrd St. Sta. 11:30 A. M. Byrd St. Sta. 11:45 A. M. Byrd St. Sta. 12:00 P. M. Byrd St. Sta. 12:15 P. M. Byrd St. Sta. 12:30 P. M. Byrd St. Sta. 12:45 P. M. Byrd St. Sta. 1:00 P. M. Byrd St. Sta. 1:15 P. M. Byrd St. Sta. 1:30 P. M. Byrd St. Sta. 1:45 P. M. Byrd St. Sta. 2:00 P. M. Byrd St. Sta. 2:15 P. M. Byrd St. Sta. 2:30 P. M. Byrd St. Sta. 2:45 P. M. Byrd St. Sta. 3:00 P. M. Byrd St. Sta. 3:15 P. M. Byrd St. Sta. 3:30 P. M. Byrd St. Sta. 3:45 P. M. Byrd St. Sta. 4:00 P. M. Byrd St. Sta. 4:15 P. M. Byrd St. Sta. 4:30 P. M. 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